Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCLAMATION MAKING CERTAIN FURTHER EXPORTS UNLAWFUL IN TIME OF WAR.[1]

November 28, 1917.

WHEREAS Congress has enacted, and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:[2]

> Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM to all whom it may concern, that the public safety requires that the following articles (in addition to the articles controlled by the second division of the Proclamation of August 27, 1917),[3] namely: iron and steel wire rope, cable and strands consisting of six or more wires; stud link chain cable; micrometers and calipers; lathe chucks; antimony, antimony ore, asbestos, balata, mica, mica splittings, strontium ores, titanium, wolframite and iridium; arsenic and its compounds, opium, caustic soda, soda ash, methylethyl ketone and wood alcohol; acetic acid, glacial acetic acid, acetate of cellulose and all acetates; animal oils and vegetable oils; beans, eggs, peanut meal, flaxseed, soya bean meal, soya bean oil, starch, canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned corn, dried prunes, dried apricots, dried apples, dried raisins and dried peaches; quebracho and chestnut extracts; vegetable fibre bags and bagging, except cotton bags and bagging; rubber, sponges, gutta-joolatong, gutta-percha, gutta-siak, shellac, seedlac and cinchona bark; hospital gauze and surgical instruments; yellow pine wood measuring 1′ x 1′ x 25′ and larger sizes; and poster paper: shall not, on and after the first day of December in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, be exported from or shipped from or taken out of the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions

[1] No. 1410.
[2] This SUPPLEMENT, October, 1917, p. 178.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 206.

or protectorates, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the colonies, possessions or protectorates of The Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay or Venezuela, or to any territory occupied by the military forces of the United States or the nations associated with the United States in the war, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

The regulations, orders, limitations and exceptions prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the War Trade Board, from whom licenses, in conformity with said regulations, orders, limitations and exceptions, will issue. Said Proclamation of August 27, 1917, is hereby confirmed and continued, and all rules and regulations heretofore made in connection therewith or in pursuance thereof, including the Executive Order of October 12, 1917,[1] are likewise hereby confirmed and continued and made applicable to this Proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE in the District of Columbia, this 28th day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred [SEAL] and Seventeen and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-Second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION REGARDING EXPORTS IN TIME OF WAR.[2]

February 14, 1918.

WHEREAS Congress has enacted, and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:[3]

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclama-

[1] This SUPPLEMENT, January, 1918, p. 51.
[2] No. 1428.
[3] This SUPPLEMENT, October, 1917, p. 178.